(b) The number of trawlers belonging to sick/defaulting fishing companies, assisted by erstwhile SDFC/SCICI, operating from Visakhapatnam, is 88.

(c) The Government is aware of the problems of the sick deep sea fishing units at Visakhapatnam and had formulated a rehabilitation package in 1991, which was furher liberlised in 1992. Government has also constituted a Technical Committee to look into the problems of the sick deep sea fishing units and suggest remedial measures.

Shrimp caught by deep-sea fishing vessels

1081. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state

(a) what are the figures of shrimp caught by Indian deep-sea fishing vessels in 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) the approximate value of exports thereof;

(c) whether there has been stagnation in terms of foreign exchange obtained from exports of shrimp caught by deep-sea fishing vessels; and

(d) if so of what are the reasons therefor :

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD RPOCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) : (a) While the figures of shrimp cauhgt by deep sea fishing vessels alone are not available, the shrimp production in India including the catch from the deep sea fishing vessels during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 are given below :

Year	Production (M.T.)
1990-91 . . .	2,73,028
1991-92 . . .	3,22,034
1992-93 . . .	3,53,580

(b) The value of export of marine products including the value of export from the deep sea fishing vessels during the 3 years is as follows :

Year	Quantity (tons).	Value (Rs. crores).
1990-91	139419	893.37
1991-92	171820	1375.89
1992-93	208600	1767.43

(c) There was no stagnation in terms of foreign exchange obtained from export of marine products from India. There was positive growth rate every year, which was 40.7%, 54% and 28.5% during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93.

(d) Does not arise.

बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों को खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग में प्रवेश की अनुमति प्रदान करना

1082. **चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह :** क्या खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों को खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग में प्रवेश करने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय कम्पनियों को आर्थिक नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है;

(ख) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है और भारतीय तथा विदेशी कम्पनियों में कार्यरत भारतीय श्रमिकों का प्रतिशत कितना-कितना है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के क्षेत्र में श्रम प्रधान उद्योग को प्राथमिकता प्रदान करने पर विचार कर रही है ताकि इससे भारत में बढ़ती बेरोजगारी को रोका जा सके ?